Amesonata Taday.

Casine-Palts. 1 P. M. Eden Husse-Ossert, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 7. M. Haddon Square ? hontre-Hay Riccom. 150 7. M. Row York Camedy Thontre-Captain Histor. 2 and Pale Graunds-Wild West. 250 and 4:07 7. M. Tany Panter's Thontre-Das Bully's Corner Grocery. 2 7. Ludon Rquare Thontre-Art Suterialments. 5 7. M. ort, 6s. 11 & E. to 11 P. E.

Supeription by Matt-Fost Pate. SUNDAY, Por Year AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... WHERLY, Per Year THE SUR, New York City.

Advertising Bates

Davier and Severy, 40 cents a line, ordinary advering: large type, 80 cents; and preferred politions, 80 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.
Wangary, 80 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 76 cents to \$2.

Who Will Be the Soap Man ?

The well-worn paims of a large number of independent citizens of Indiana began to tingle as soon as the news came that JAMES G. BLAINE was the sort of a man they would he asked to vote for. Since then the tingling has been getting sharper, until it has almost become a positive itching; and it will be worse and worse until their hands are scratched by the crisp edges of two-dollar bills fresh from the United States Treasury Those independent citizens are already moving toward the border, with their sentinels on every railway track entering the State, all eyes fixed upon the east, awaiting the

coming of the famous Republican Soap Man. The question, therefore, in the BLAINE camp is. Who shall be the Soap Man, and attend to the distribution of Republican soap?" Who shall place it in the quarters where it is most needed, and where, accord ing to the methods of the party, it will be salculated to do the most good?

Of course, the best Soap Man in the country at present, judging from the record, would be the Hon. STEPHEN W. DORSEY No other Republican statesman would think of publicly disputing that distinction with him, for the reason that none of them sould show such a certificate of skill as was gracefully tendered to Mr. Dorsey at the congratulatory banquet at DELMONICO's when the fullest and freest acknowledgment of gratitude and admiration for his suc cess in buying Indiana was made on behalf of the Republican party by no less a personage than President ARTHUR. But still, the beence of Dorsey will no doubt have the effect of bringing some new man into prominence, and it must not be thought impossible to discover one just as good as he, if not better. The present indications are that Donsor will be found in the person of the Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, likewise aminent as a member of the Star route gang. and the leading manager of the BLAINE or ganization at Chicago.

Mr. ELKINS has never been in the United States Senate, but he's no fool for that reason; and, even if he shouldn't turn out so smart a man as Dorsey, he will be able to do more than offset such a disadvantage by having at his disposal vastly greater quantities of soap. There seemed to be no limit to the BLAIME funds at Chicago, and there will be no limit to the BLAINE funds during the campaign to come, The Star route gang will put up a double eagle to elect BLAINE for every dollar they gave to elect GARFIELD.

Mr. ELEINS will probably be the Soap Man and the Indiana independent, who in 1880 only touched the Dorsey soap with the tips of his fingers, will this summer have a tut of it set before him, into which he can plunge his arms up to the elbows.

Our Training Schools for Criminals Several different charitable societies have for years past vainly called attention to the disgraceful condition of our county jails.

These "boarding houses run in the interest of the Sheriff." as the report of the Prison Association describes them, always contain about 1,800 inmates, who are supported in idieness at a large expense to the public. For sustenance alone more than three hundred dollars each is annually paid; and instead of deterring men and women from crime, the management of the county jails is such that they continue to be "the training schools from which the criminal class is largely recruited."

Only a character strongly fortified against temptation could resist the evil influences of these places, and, of course, those in confine ment have generally lost their liberty be cause of their moral weakness or fixed dis position to crime. Young men and women who have morely taken the first steps in a vicious career are brought into close contact with vile and crafty old offenders, and the idle life of the jall favors the spread of polsonous teachings.

In twenty-five of these county jails from which the Prison Association obtained statistics, there were confined during the year ending Jan. 1, 1884, a total of 6,174 convicted criminals. Of these 2,145, or more than a third, confessed to having been in jail or prison before, and the average age of the whole was about thirty years. The oldest prisoner was confined in the Monroe county jall, and had reached eighty-one. The youngest was in the Broome county jall, and was only six.

About one-third of the population of these is are, therefore, hardened old offenders who are well fitted to give their younger and comparatively innocent associates many fruitful lessons in crime. They are them selves at war with society and familiar with all the devious paths of vice, and are quick to impart their batred and criminal knowledge to apt pupils rusting with them in common idleness.

A report of a careful inspection of thes jails made by the Prison Association shows that in only two is there any pretence of work. When a boy in the Rensselaer county jail was asked how he and his four olde companions in captivity passed their time, he replied: "We sleep and eat and tell stories." As the inspector was approaching the jail at Fonds he caught the refrain of the evening | the trunk of every pine tree, afforded the song of the prisoners:

"We'll all drink stone blind When we get out ag'in."

The material surroundings of the jails are about as bad as their moral atmosphere. At Binghamton there were "twenty dirty cells full of vermin" and a "prevailing smell of liquor." The jail at Plattsburgh was "dark and overcrowded." "Obscene drawings" ornamented the cells of that at Johnstown. The Catskill jail was "a barbarous old place. dark, damp, and demoralizing." In the Herkimer jail "the stench was horrible," but, spite of it, the prisoners enjoyed themselves at cards, and loud and frequent profanity prevailed among old and young. The Raymond street jall in Brooklyn was "full of foul smells, and the moral atmosphere full of wickedness." "There is no work-nothing but long days and nights of corrupting idle-

for the old offender." Orange coursey enjoys the distinction of having "two of the worst jalls in the State," but the jall at Owego is nearly as bad as any other. Old and young offenders are berded together, idleness i the rule, and it is hardly possible for a prisoner, no matter how decent, to escape con

This state of things continues here in the face of frequent exposures, and while a better jall system is having the effect of diminishing crime in England. Formerly the jails there also were nurseries for the criminal class, but now they have become "a real and substantial moral agency for rescuing large numbers from a criminal life as well as in deterring many from crime." "There is no more striking contrast," continues the Prison ciation's report, "than that between the treatment of short-term prisoners at Wans-worth and Winchester and the treatment of similar prisoners in the penitentiaries and county jalls of New York. In England, the time, capacity, and strength of every man sentenced to labor are utilized; he is, as far as possible, disciplined to work, and accustomed to the daily and hourly conscious that his own comfort depends upon his faithfulness in his work."

Facts like these have often been made publie during the last ten years, but the con-dition of our county jails continues about as bad as ever. They are behind the age, and a disgrace to Christianity and civilization.

Mr. Davitt and Mr. Parnell.

The quarrel between Mesars, PARWELL and

DAVITT has assumed serious proportions. and its consequences cannot but be hurtful to the Nationalist cause. MICHAEL DAVITI has always maintained the character of thoroughly unselfish and single-minded patriot, and the esteem in which he is held by the Irish people will give to the charges which he makes against Mr. PARNELL a weight and importance which it is to be hoped they may be proved not to merit. Mr. DAVITT has not always been sound on the land question His theories have been in great part too advanced and impracticable, but they have had no foundation in personal interest. Mr. PARNELL, too, has not been wholly sound on the land question, and it has been very generally believed that his private theory and practice both partook largely of landlordism While this has been in a measure a private matter of Mr. PARNELL's, and his public course in respect to the Irish tenantry has been enlightened and beneficial in a most marked degree, it derives a new importance from the serious accusation of Mr. Davity with respect to Mr. PARNELL's management of the Irish Migration Company. Mr DAVITY complains that as Chairman of that corporation Mr. PARNELL has been paying the most exorbitant prices for the land which the company has acquired; that he is in collusion with the landlords to secure his personal gain, and that he is converting the National League to the uses of

private real estate speculation. Such charges would readily fall to the ground were it not that Mr. PARNELL has gained considerable notoriety as a Wicklow landlord with well-developed traits of landlordism. As it is, Mr. PARNELL should meet them at once with a prompt and complete refutation. He is too important a figure in the eyes of his fellow countrymen, and has too imperative a duty to perform by them, to rest quietly under such disabling and discreditable im-

The Duty Upon Lumber.

The manufacturers of lumber in the Northern States and the owners of timber lands situated near the northern boundary of the United States, as it was natural to expect, are solidly and firmly united in opposition to the removal or to any reduction of the duty collected upon lumber imported into this country from Canada.

The journals, however, which expound the feelings and wishes of this particular industry have considerably modified their tone and changed the nature of their arguments against free lumber since the public discussion of this question was commenced something over a year ago. They no longer deny that this duty acts as a stimulus to cutting down the forests, or that its abolition will reduce the yield of the forests of the United States, or seriously cripple this prosperous industry, which the lumbermen themselves, better than any one else, know

to be in a condition to withstand successfully any foreign competition free lumber might impose upon it. The new arguments of the lumber trade journals, although plausible to a certain extent, are utterly fallacious, and calculated to deceive such persons as are not familiar with the actual condition of the American forests and the dangers which now beset them. It is claimed by the organs of the lumbermer that the duty upon lumber, instead of being an injury to the country at large, is a real

public benefit, because it hastens the conversion into useful lumber of forests which were they not cut down, would soon be de stroyed by fire. They claim, therefore, that were it not for this duty the lumber would be entirely lost, the profit from manufacturing and transporting it would be lost, and the people would lose the benefit of a cheap and abundant supply of building material.

Immense areas of forest are, in the aggregate, destroyed every year in the United States by fire. Within a few months whole counties in North and South Carolina have been stripped bare of their splendid pine forests by fire. Every season fire plays sad havoc in the Adirondack woods, in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and in every other lumbering State from Maine to Oregon. These fires, however, generally follow the operations of the lumbermen, and rarely precede them Forest fires, as a rule, do no serious damage and do not extend very far through virgin forests, and it is the virgin forests which still exist in some parts of northern New England and about the northern shores of the great lakes which the country is at present interested in preserving as a future lum ber supply. The great forest fire in the Carolinas spread as it did because the turpentine workers had left the ground strewn with resinous chips, while the exposed faces of the long slits, or tur pentine boxes, dripping with resin cut in very best conductors imaginable for the spread of a great fire from tree to tree and from acre to acre. The great fires of northorn New York and Michigan are fed by the dry refuse left upon the ground by the lumpermen in the operations of the preceding winter, and which, grown dry and perfectly combustible before midsummer, makes fires almost inevitable in every forest traverse by hunters or tourists. Or forest fires reach partially cut woods from the burning brush heaps of careless or ignorant settlers located along or within the borders of the forest. It is in this way that forest fires generally originate in the spring of the year in the more thickly settled portions of the country like southern New Jersey or Long Island,

conflagrations inflict immense damage upon the community.

where every spring these needless fores

It, however, any portion of this country is long to preserve its matchless covering of trees, if the next generation is to live in houses built of wood, if our rivers are to flow regularly and constantly, if agriculture and manufactures are to continue to flourish, it is necessary that the wanton and needless outting away of forests now going on in every part of the country should be checked in every proper and possible manner, and that rigorous laws against setting forest fires should be enacted in the different States and rigorously executed. The first thing to b done is to stop unnecessary lumbering. There is but one possible way to accomplish this. It can only be done through bringing the Canadian forests into direct competition with the forests of the United States, and thus, by increasing the area from which our lumber supply can be drawn, doing away with the necessity of exterminating the forests of the United States.

At the present time the first and only really practical step toward general forest ervation in this country is the abolition preservation in this country is the abolition of all duties upon imported forest products The present policy of the Government of the United States in imposing an import duty upon such articles is suicidal.

The Connecticut Bolt. The movement against BLAIMS begun by some of the Republicans of New Haven re-sembles the Boston Independent revolt in the character, though not as yet in the number, of its supporters. It seems to be largely a Yale idea, a protest of business men and professional men, as the Boston disaffection is a Harvard idea, taken up by men of the same description. But the New Haven bolt may prove even more important than the

Whether the country towns will second it or not remains to be seen. Indeed, how much strength it has even in New Haven, outside of the very respectable names that are prominently identified with it, is also uncertain, unless we judge by the enthusiasm of the anti-BLAINE meeting of Monday night. On the one hand the regular Republicans affect to think that it is as big as it ever will be, and on the other hand the friends o the movement assert that many persons heartily sympathize with it who for various reasons do not wish to make public their ad-

But if it shall come to represent even fifteen hundred votes, it may have a decisive effect on the result of the Connecticut election. In 1876 Mr. TILDEN received only 2,900 rotes more than HAYES in Connecticut. In 1880 GARPIELD'S vote in that State was greater than HANCOCK's by only 2,656. A change of twelve or fifteen hundred votes might give the State to one party or to

Meanwhile we hope that the New Haven bolt will spread like a prairie fire.

Indiana. The Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana is a man of fair ability, and of not a little pertinacity. His strength in the State ought not to be underestimated. He is a candidate of the sort that is not unfrequently

elected on election day.

Indiana is a doubtful State. The Repub licans claim it in their tabulations of the electoral vote, and we observe that many of our Democratic contemporaries set it down as sure for the candidate of the Chicago Convention of July 8. Neither party has the right to claim Indians in advance. Soap has settled the politics of the State before this.

The Democratic candidate nominated in opposition to Mr. CALKINS should be chosen with care, and with an intelligent apprecia tion of the function he is to perform in the great contest of next November. Mr. HEN DRICKS would be a strong candidate for Governor. So would be Mr. HOLMAN. So, in deed, would be the Hop. JOSEPH E. McDox ALD, whose patriotic interest in the success of the Democratic party this fall and in th overthrow of corrupt Republican rule we take to be more potent than any considers

tion suggested by personal ambition. Old Saddlebags has been an aspirant for President, and perhaps he aspires still; but he is, first of all, a loyal soldier of the Democracy, ready to stand at the post as signed to him.

"It had to happen. It was in the air and sunshine."

Such was the telegram which MURAT HAL-STEAD, the "great editor" of the Cincinna Commercial, sent to BLAINE in 1884. We have escaped a great calamity."

Such was the expression of the same edito in 1879, when to a Mr. Haves a nomination was given which would otherwise have been given to BLAINE.

It must have been a relief to the British authorities, on examining with grea precaution Par Jorce's curiously constructed infernal machine, to find that it contains nothing but oil. They doubtless felt about as on a former occasion, when they unscrewed, little by little, a suspicious, odored American box, and found it filled with samples of guano, Still, were they right in pronouncing PATRICE's tube to be harmless? Oil here has lately been one of the deadliest explosives. It has been blowing up scores o individuals and well-known houses. Dynamite itself has hardly damaged property of

There will be a decided decrease in the rinting expenses of Congress if the Senate will only concur in the provision of the new Sundry Civil bill forbidding the printing o bills and resolutions of a private character until after the committee to which they may be re ferred shall have reported favorably upon them. Reams of such bills, which are either reported adversely or not reported at all, are now put in type and struck off. If Congressmen were mor crupulous about the measures they introduce there would be no need of such a provision but in hundreds of cases constituents are favored and flattered by the introduction o oills or resolutions which no committee would think of reporting with a favorable recommendation. The Senate has just shown some interest in this form of economy by refusing to accept the provision of the House for adding 0,000 copies to future annual editions of the agricultural report, making the aggregate henceforth 400,000 yearly, at an expens of about \$200.000. The Senate thinks 325.000 copies enough for this one expensive report Now it can further aid in cutting down the cost of printing.

The capacity of the Chief of the Signal Corps for arriving at wrong conclusions in his official administration seems to be inexhaust thie. About two months ago a colored la named GREENE, a graduate this year of the College of the City of New York, and the first olored student who ever finished the course at this institution, applied for enlistment in the Signal Corps. Gen. HAZEN took time, as he said "very carefully consider" the application The result of his meditations was as follows: "The legislation so far enauted by Congress provides for the calistiment of men of color only in two regiments or infantry and two of cavairy. Bills have at variety times been proposed in Congress to do away with this distinction in the regiments and corps of the army, and to make mixed enlistments for them in accordance with the plan followed in the nawy, but these bills have not passed, and I regard this as an expression of the public policy of the national Legislature, which I am not all liberty to violate."

Accordingly he declined to receive the applicant. Gen. WEBB, to whom young GREENE complained, appealed to the Secretary of War, urging that colored cadets were allowed to ness, no hour when there is not contamination for the young and deeper depths of sin forests in order to preserve them from fire.

has now overraied Gen. Hazze, informing Gen. Wass that his pupil can renew his ap-plication; and he has notified Gen. Hazze that he does not "concur in the views of the Chief of Congress" in relation to persons of color. It would be remarkable if, when colored me are Senators and Representatives in Congress Ministers Besident in foreign countries, cadet at the Military Academy, and officers of the army, they should be considered ineligible to Gen. HARRY'S Signal Corps. Secretary ROBER LINCOLN seems to take a peculiar pleasure in overhauling the official acts of Chief Signs Officer HARRY and Judge Advocate-Genera Swarm, or at least he has peculiar aptness is showing them up for the benefit of the public.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Mexican Penel Bill-Bills Passed by the House,

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Senate to-day finally passed the Mexican Pensions bill by a vote of 37 to 27. It has been extensively amend provides, among other things, that surviving their widows, who are 62 years old, or are sub ject to a disability or dependency recognized by the pension laws as cause for grapting a pension, shall be added to the pension rolls at Statutes prohibiting the payment of pensions to persona who have voluntarily engaged in rebellion shall be repealed so far as relates to this act; that those who labor under the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment shall be excluded from pension; that all honorably discharged soldiers who served three months on the Union side in the war of the rebellion, and, except through gross carelesaness or vicious habits, have become disabled and dependent, shall have a pension, to commence from date of application and proportioned to the degree of disability, but which in no case shall exceed 224 a month; that the pensions of widows and minor chilipera shall be increased from \$5 to \$12 a month; that the record of enlistment and mustering into service shall be reima facie evidence of physical soundness at that time.

The House passed the Benate bill giving letter carriers filteen daws' leave of absence every year, the House Electoral Count bill, and the bill repeating the Pre'mption, Timber Culture, and Desert Land laws, and amending the Homestead law. The latter, on motion of Mr. Holman, was amended so as to provide that hereafter no public lands and town sites, shall be add, but shall be reserved for actual and bone fide settlers under the Homestead law. The bill is not to be construed to repeal the act for the sale of timber lands in California, Orgon, Navada, and Washington Territory.

The Electoral Count bill as passed provides for a joint session of the two Houses to count the vote, which session shall not be disancived until the result is declared. Any question as to the counting of the vote of a Bate, or as to which of two or more returns shall be received, shall be determined by a vote per capita, beginning with Alabama. The bill passed by the Senate in January provides that in such cases the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently determine the question. \$8 a month; that the provision of the Revised Statutes prohibiting the payment of pensions

Our Life-Saving Service as Compared with

WASHINGTON, June 24.- The efficiency of the life-saving service is in no way better demonstrated than by a comparison with the Royal Lifeboat Service of England, which was organized sixty years ago, and had half a century of experience before the United

States corps was fully organized.

In 1863 the Fuglish service, with 274 stations, saved perilled. The English reports do not give the number of ives imperilled, nor the number lost, as ours do: and the form of medals are given. In 1883, 280 of the 723 lives reported as saved by the British institu the regularly organized service.

During the sixty years, from 1824 to 1883 inclusive, that

the British institution has existed, the total of 30.563 ives have been saved, but the number imperilled and ost is unknown. Since 1871 the American service has saved 18.334 lives out of a total of 18,700 imperilled. Thus, during twelve years, on a coast many times as large, and with eighty less stations, the American service has saved six-tenths as many lives as the English service has saved in sixty years.

The Hon. S. S. Cox is the patron of the American service in Congress, and to him much of its efficiency is due

Surpaide's Passintians and their Lesson WASHINGTON, June 23.-Burnside stole the proceeds of sales of waste paper, carpets, matting, furni-ture, and other Government property of which he had the control as custodian, clearing \$75,000 at least. The returns of his operations are not all in. When the steal ing of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in cash was discover ed there was no suspicion of other stealings. A promi-nent official says that Burnside was under the same regulations for insuring accountability and honesty as all the others, and that there is no greater certainty under the law and regulations as to others than there wa as to him. None of the robberies and frauds now coming to light, except, perhaps, in the case of Morgan of the necessary, were discovered through inside vigilance but purely through accidental circumstances on the out side. Senator linie's proposal looking to an inquiry into frauds in the departments is well enough if it doesn't mean the smothering of facts. The Meline investigation of the Treasury framis was suppressed, and the sul sequent one by a Senate committee carefully abstaine

rom going into deep water. Exposure, not suppression Widows of the War of 1818.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The discussion of the Mexican Pension bill in the Senate brought out some queer statistics about the pensioners of the war of 1812. That war ended nearly seventy years ago, and the num ber of troops engaged in it was not remarkably great yet to-day there are actually 21,000 pensioners on the rolls as widows of that war. They drew last year \$1,882. 000, or five and a half times as much as the few thousan

of courses surviving.

Of course, the explanation is that some of these
widows were married to the veteran warriers half a
cantury or so after the war was over; and they became entitled to their penrions in due time when their hus-bands died. Thue it is not improbable that in the twen-tieth century a great many of the 21,000 widows will will be drawing a seat many of the 21,000 widows will

Blaine Warns the Kickers.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Blaine mana-gers are sending word wherever there are kickers to have them marked for future reference. Boiting Re publicans will get nothing if Blains is elected. Kicker are to be warned of the consequences, after which sufficient time will be allowed for them to fall into line Blaine is reported as saying that kickers are usually smong the first to come for the offices after a victe has been won. A black list is to be kept. It will sim plify matters if Blaine gets into the White House.

The Mecklenburg Beclaration of Independ

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw a statement in Tmm Sum by one of your correspondents asserting that there never was any county meeting on May 20, 1770. I was born and grew up in Mecklenburg county, within three mises of William Merritt Alexander who is said to have been Secretary of that meeting. He was an old man, and he died about 1814 or 1813. I knew several of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, but I have forgotten their names. I was present the time the day was celebrated, about 1818 o heard any person question the act. There were plenty of men alive at that day who knew all shout the Con vention. There were three brothers who lived near Charlotte at the time of the Revolution. Charley Polk called his oldest son Thomas Independence. He was Captain of a volunteer company on the day of the fire celebration. Col. Polk, the orator of the day, was his cousin, and James K. Polk, another cousin, was President of the United States. This don't prove that the meeting was held, but it shows that people had some idea that it was held.

idea that it was held.

There is another act that took place just before the war. The Governor of North Carolina sent wagons to Charlitos for ammunition for the postnear Charlotte. William Alexander got up a company and followed over Rocky River that night, and appropriated the Governor's powder to killing deer and aquirrels. I knew him well He was called Black Billy because his party blacked themselves when they took the powder. He was Captain in the Revolutionary war. Respectfully your GROUGIA, Harris Co., N. C., June 18.

Saratoga's Missing Game Cock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN OF the 20th gives an account of the return of the Tamman; braves from Saratoga with an Irish red game cook, an tells how justily he crowed on the way to New Yor tells how lustily he crowed on the way to New York. I was delighted to see many of my old Tammany friends at the Convention, but I am sorry to lose my game cock. He was the boss of the roost, and all the fowls miss him. By friends seem to lave had a good deal of fun with him, and I hope they will return him. I know that they him, and I hope they will return him. I know that they him, and I hope they will return him by the letter I am sure that they will do the unit print this letter I am sure that they will do the unit print him by the last elements as the property of the control of the prown reds—an emblen of the brown reds—an emblen of the brown reds—an emblen date. I remain pluck. The boys can afford to return him.

Hoping to receive my pet at an early date, I remain yours.

Proprietor of the Gien Mitchell Motel.

Bararoca Brrings, N. I., June 25. LOGAN ACCEPTS WITH THANKS.

So Approves of the Platform and Intimate that he Will Write a Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 24. - Twenty-three nembers of the Republican National Committee met in one of the Arlington parlors this morning. Wm. Walter Pheips, in a pepper and sait suit, seemed to act as host. He smiled so incessantly as to suggest danger of lockjaw. He shook hands effusively with Mr. Lynch and Perry Carson, the colored members of the comtired after their isunt to and from Augusta. throat of which he said he had not been able to rid himself since he endeavored to quiet the howling mob that screamed for Blaine and Logan at Chicago.

At the same hour, in a little boarding house on Twelfth street-the same in which Guiteau lived when he was planning the assassination of Garfield-Gen. Logan was busy writing a speech of acceptance on his little pine table. Gen. Logan was bothered a little. He did not want to say too much, for that would spoil the effect of his letter of acceptance, upon which he has been concentrating his powerful mind

he has been concentrating his powerful mind since his return from Maine. Yet he curbed his disposition to spin out a speech when he has a chance, and wrote only a few lines, which he read to Mrs. Logan. The speech was approved. Boon after 12 o'clock the committee quitted the Arlington, mopping their brows. The colored members walked under umbrellas, which most of their white associates disadined to use. Gen. Logan's reception room is a small parior on the second floor. Pictures and bric-à-brac completely hide the wall paper. As engraving of Grant stared at the smiling face-simile of Hayes's face. A large photograph of Garfield hung beside one of Arthur. A bronze bust of Logan, huge moustaches and all, stood on the centre table, while a bas relief in bronze of Logan hung on the wall. A large photograph of Logan is not on the mantelpiece, and another photograph of Logan, in the uniform of a Major-General, was conspicuous.

The committee filed into the room without much ceremony, and a few moments afterward Gen. Logan, sweltering in black broadcloth, entered the room, accompanied by Mrs. Logan. A young man, with impressive dignity and the seriousness of an undertaker, seemed to be the master of ceremonies. He arranged the committee, told Gen. and Mrs. Logan where to atand, and when all was ready nodded to Mr. Henderson to begin. This was Mr. Walker Blaine, a United States official and son of James G. Blaine. Young Mr. Blaine arrived from Augusta this morning, evidently to see that all went woll. Ex-Senator Henderson then drew his manuscript from his pocket and read his speech. Gen. Logan stared at the manuscript, while Mrs. Logan's face was beaming with smiles. When Mr. Henderson finished, Gen. Logan fished a pair of gold-bowed spectacles from his pocket, adjusted them, and read the following in a subdued tone from a sheet of paper:

sheet of paper:

MR CHAIRMAN AND GERTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: receive your visit with pleasure, and accept with grained the sentiment you have so generously express in the discharge of the duty with, which you have beintrusted by the National Republican Convention. I testing to address you a formal communication short in accordance with the recognized usage, it would into the properly belong to the official atterances of a letter of acceptance. which properly belong to the official atterances of a letter of acceptance.

I may be permitted to say, however, that though I did not seek the nomination of Vice-President, I accept it as a trust reposed in me by the Republican party, to the advancement of whose broad policy upon all questions connected with the progress of our Government and our respitalized to the properly agaity my approval of the platform of principles adopted by the Convention.

I acceptance I may properly agaity my approval of the platform of principles adopted by the Convention.

I am not unmindful of the honor conferred upon me by infront and I since the honor conferred upon the platform, and I since the honor conferred upon the performance of its deties with the firm conviction that he who has such an unanimous support of his party friends as the circumstances connected with the nomination and your own words. Mr. Chairman indicate, and consequently such a wealth of counsel to draw upon, cannot fall in the proper discharge of the duties committed to him.

and consequently such a wealth of counsel to draw upon, cannot fail in the proper discharge of the duties or mainted to him.

It ender you my thanks. Mr. Chairman, for the kind expressions you have made, and i offer you and your tellow committeemen my most cordial greeting.

That was all. Then the committee shook hands with the candidate, who accumed bored. Perspiration made every one's cheeks glisten, and brows were mopped vigorously. Gen. Logan retreated to a corner, leaving Mrs. Logan to entertain the guests. To Mr. Henderson Mrs. Logan applicated because her rooms were not larger. Madam, said Mr. Henderson duckly, at the propor time we hope to give you a larger house not far from here. Here the committee clapped their hands noisily. The members of the committee straggled out of the house one byone, thus informally separating, and leaving Mr. Henderson alone with Logan. The candidate took the opportunity to show Mr. Henderson the draft of his letter of acceptance.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

They Raise a Rig Shout for Cleveland and Little Shouts for Other Men. Sr. Louis, June 24.-The State Democratic Convention met here to-day. The delegates held meeting previous to calling the Convention to order, and elected these delegates to the

First district, W. H. Sears and J. G. Boward: Second, E. M. Harber and P. J. Carmody : Third, --- Gentry and Thomas H. Frame; Fourth, Walter Young and Levi Zook; Fifth, P. L. Martin and R. E. Collins; Sixth, B. vis and T. H. Hascom; Seventh, Henry Clark and J. H. Garth; Eighth, E. A. Noonan and Henry F. Har-rington; Ninth, David Cargin and C. C. Moffit; Tenth, Jasper Burks and Paul Young; Eleventh, E. B. Ewing and Win Lenox; Tweifth, R. T. Railev and J. L. Paos; Thirteenth, O. D. Knox and W. H. Phelps; and Four teenth, Newton Morri on and O. H. Livingstone. Thirteenth, O. D. Knox and W. H. Phelps: and Four-teenth, Newton Morri-on and O. H. Lavingsione.

Congressman Clardy was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. Ciardy made a brief address, He arraigned the Hepublican platform, and named the Democratic candidates before the party. Tilden's name was greeted with loud applause, and Thurman, Bayard, and McDonald's names were applauded, but the greatest demonstration was made at the mention of the name of Gov. Cleveland.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization had been neceived, Charles E. Peers of Warrenton was made permanent Chairman.

John O. Day of Springfield and Dr. Morrison Mumford of Kansas City were nominated delegates at large. Shortly after 4 o'clock the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. Interviews with the district delegates disclosed the fact that if Tilden cannot be had, the delegation will be practically solid for Cleveland, not more than three of them being for Bayard. Their action will depend largely, however, upon the position and preferences of the delegations from New York and other Eastern and doubtful States.

HE WANTS A LARGE PART OF DULUTH. Mr. Prentise Sues to Breever 700 Acres in the Heart of the City.

ST. PAUL, June 24.—A suit involving the title to a large section in the centre of Duluth came up in the United States Officult Court to-day. The property includes about 700 acres in the heart of Duluth. The includes about 700 acres in the heart of Duluth. The Northern Pacific yards, coal yards, docks, and other valuable property are in the district, and the total value is over \$7.001,003.

The basis of the suit is the reservation to one Armstrong in an Indian treaty of 1858 between the La Pointe band of chippewas and the inited bates, whereby there was patented to Armstrong certain land, an undivided half of which he sold to Fred Prentise. Afterward Armstrong gave deeds of the other half to Cash and Kelly of Duluth and J. M. Gilman of St. Paul. All the tities in the Duluth third division proper came through Gilman, Cash, and Kelly. Mr. Frentiss never conveyed his undivided half in the land, and now sues to recover it. B. A. Willis of New York is the counsel for Frentiss, who resides in Toledo.

Mr. Ker and Contractor Colgrove. WASHINGTON. June 24.-Judge John J. Key. who was the attorney for Contrator J. B. Colgrove in the Star route cases, testified before the Springer com es to-day that Colgrove was mistaken in testifying that he (Key) had told him that Mr. Ker had said he would drop the prosecution against Colgrove on the pay-ment of \$5,000. Judge Key swore that he did not un-derstand Mr. Ker to make any corrupt or improper sug-gestion. Mr. Ker had said he would drop the prosecu-tion if Colgrove availed sive evidence to convict Boone and Franch. Colgrove avarred that he had been per-secuted in connection with the Star route case.

Editors on a Lark.

PLATTEBUROH, N. Y., June 24.—One hundred nd afty State editors, with their wives, arrived her to-night on their annual excursion. They came from Albany on the Delaware and Hudson Entrond and the Lake theorge and Lake Champlain steamers. Their business meeting will be held to-morrow in the Methodist church fare, and the clitzens will give them an exour-sion on the lake. On Thursday they will leave for Mon-treal, go down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and re-turn to Albany on Friday evening.

No Agreement on the Naval Bill. WASHINGTON, June 24.-The committee of

conference on the Naval Appropriation bill had a long meeting this afternoon, resulting in disagreement on the two chief items in controversy, namely, the pro-visions for the steal cruisers and for the completion of the monitor.

Judge Drummond Resigns.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court has forwarded his resigna-tion, to take effect July I. He succeeded Judge David Davis as Circuit Judge. Husband and Wife. "That is a beautiful young woman across the

way." said Joues to his wife.
"She is, indeed," the lady assented, "a remarkably pretty woman."
"I wonder if the gentleman whom she just now met is ber harband !"
"I think he must be," replied Mrs. Jones, "I notice he didn's lift his hat to her."

THE POPE ON IRISH AGITATION.

The Irish People have Rights, and they are Allowed to Claim thom."

TRENTON, June 24 .- Bishop O'Farrell of the diocese of Trenton visited the Pope recently. A letter dated June 8, just received from him by the Rev. Thaddeus Hogan, pastor of St. John's Church in this city, gives a con versation between Bishop O'Farrell and the Pope in reference to the position of the latter toward Irish agitation. The Bishop says he assured the Pope that "as long as the Irish people believe that any advice or command comes from your Holiness they will hesitate to submit," but suggested that there

hesitate to submit." but suggested that there was a fear that the Pope might be misled by the wise of antagonistic interests. The Pope replied:

How could they suppose that the English Government could induce me to act against the interests of Ireland? No power could persuade me to it. The Irish people have their rights, and they are allowed strictly to maintain them and claim them back."

Bishot O'Farrell said Ireland had such powerful enemies, and had suffered so much, that it was only natural that the Irish should dread the slightest attempt to mislead the Pope on their position and their claims, so that he might condemn them. To this the Pope answered, with warm professions of love for Ireland.

Ah, Holy Father," the Bishop said, "if I could only tell them what you say, how much joy it would give them."

Tell them." was the reply, "both in America and Ireland, all that I have said, and repeat to them that the Pope blesses them and wishes happiness to Ireland."

I give you the words of the Holy Father." Bishop O'Farrell continues, "as nearly as I can remember, but I cannot give you the earnest tobe, the fervent accent which he uttered."

QUEENS COUNTY'S PRIZE FLOWERS.

Opening of the Summer Pair in Missola County Horses Trotting.

Flags flying from the tall staff surmounting the cross-shaped Horticultural Hall on the fair grounds near Mineola announced yesterday the first day of the eighteenth summer exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural So ciety. A band on a balcony played "Dixie" and When the Bloom is on the Bye." Vegetables. small fruits, flowers, and horses were the at-tractions yesterday. The horses were shown on the half-mile race track, and the vegetables fruits, and flowers in the Horticultural Hall In vegetables, J. W. Barnum of Hempatene and Townsend D. Cock carried off the medals

In vegetables, J. W. Barnum of Hempstead and Townsend D. Cook carried off the medals. Flowers both cut and in pots, made up two-thirds of the exhibition.

W. A. Burgess of Gien Cove took first prizes for two new species of roses, for the largest and best collection of cut roses, and for Marechall Niel and "une roses. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow took first prize for largest variety of cutflowers. Carrie Albertson of Roslyn showed the best pansies and the best amateur collection of plants in pots by one exhibitor. Robert Burgess roceived the first prize for the best collection of out flowers shibited by an amateur. R. P. Jeffrey sent the best collection of ornamental foliage plants, and Hallock. Son & Thorpe, besides an excellent general collection, sent some new plants, among them the clinging asparagus, which is supplanting smilax for decorating. On the track in the three-year-old class Edward Duryea of Roslyn showed E. R. and C. V. Lott of Woodhaven C. V. Duryea's E. R. won. In the foals of 1880 class Smith Abrams of East Rockaway showed a chestnut mare, Lotta A., and H. T. Fox of Baldwin's a binck mare, Minuet Medium. Lotta A. captured the prize, best two in three. in 3:133's and 3:10.

There were special premiums of \$100 to first, \$60 to second, and \$40 to third for single road horses not better than three minutes, open to all. The entries were James McLaughlin, Brooklyn, br. h. John H.; Ed Duryea, Roslyn, ch. h. Copenhagen: J. J. Weaver, Parkville, ch. a. Lidda R.; H. T. Fox, Baldwin's, s. m. Polo Maid: and James B. Ravnor, Freeport, ch. m. Fanny. John H. won three straight heats in 2:41, 2:43%, and 2:43%. Copenhagen took second money, and Lidda R. third.

Today there are to be interesting trots. It is the last day of the summer exhibition.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY. Three-fourths of the Neighbors Make a Successful Attack Upon it.

A successful attack was made upon the Indian Village, or Summer Pavilion Theatre, in 116th street, near Second avenue, yesterday. The attack was conducted by three-fourths of he neighbors, who regarded the village as a nuisance. It was made in Part II. of the General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth, where Thomas E. Halleck, the manager, was tried on an indictment charging him with maintain-

ing a nulsanco. After three-fourths of the neighbors had testified for the prosecution that night was made hideous by the war whoops of Indian braves, the crack of rifles and pistols, and the booming of a small field piece, the other fourth testified that it wasn't, and that the very cream of Har-iem society found instruction and amusement nightly in the village.

on a small haid piece, the other fourth testified that it wasn't, and that the very cream of Harlem society found instruction and amusement nightly in the village.

Then Halleck, a full-bearded, brawny man, testified that he is the salaried manager for John Healy and Charles Bigelow, otherwise known as Texas Charley, who have five other villages in neighboring cities. Perfect order was preserved under the canvas roof of the village, he said, and no noise from there could possibly disturb the nearest neighbors.

The jury convicted Haileck. His counsel said that the village would be moved at once, and asked that his client be allowed to go at large, in his custody, until by an abatement of the nuisance he had carned a suspension of sentence.

Do not commit my client to the Tombs, your Honor, "he argued. "He is a gentleman."

Well I think that he will find one or two

"Well. I think that he will find one or two other gentlemen there," rejoined the Recorder, and he remanded Halleck to await sentence.

W. C. RHINKLANDER'S FISITORS.

His Young Wife Calls at the Tombs-A Let A coupé stopped at the entrance to the Tombs prison yesterday afternoon, and a prettily dressed young woman and a dapper young man alighted. They were shown to William C. Rhinelander's cell. He shook the young woman's hand, and said: "It was kind of you o come." She was his wife, Mrs. Maggie Rhinelander. The young man was her brother, a salesman in Devlin & Co.'s.

Among Rhinelander's letters yesterday was one addressed:

William C. Rhinelander, Gentleman of Integrity and Honor, Murderers' Row, Tombs, New York. This was the enclosure:

This was the enclosure:

Nawroat, June 23, 1884.—God preserve you! The Soul of Honor and Integraty. God Bloss you. May God give the world many such resevers of individual freedom of soul as W. G. Rhinelander. What a pity, Mr. Rhinelander, that you must now suffer incarrecration. But if there is to be a sanctify around the honor of woman, it must, like other revolutions, have sacrifees. Keep and Preserve your dignity in all your trials. Write to your brother-in-isw that the bonds you are now wearing were brought about in an extensit to preserve your wife's honor. All the world will honor you for act.

James B. Silagar.

Mr. Silkman was the Wall street real estate lawyer who was released from the Utica Asylum by order of Court.
Lawyer John Druke, whom Rhinelander shot, is by no means out of danger yet.

Swindling Insurance Companies.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 24. - The house of Lewis Knokley, near Hillsbore, was burned Saturday night. The supposed remains of Kackley were found in It is asserted that he was murdered, and the house fired. His wife and child were absent at the time. An investigation vesterday leads to the belief that the affair was an altempt to swindle the insurance companies, and that an old skeleton was placed in the house for represent the remains of Kackley. He will be a suit that the Aller of the control of the control

Deluging the Valley.

HELENA, Montana, June 24,-On Sunday a irst occurred on the mountain side near Corbit ferson City, in its course washing away a house occupied by Chinese, drowning three of the occupants. An alarm was telephoned down to defiction from Corbin, and part of the people found refuge on a hill near by, while others anought the second floors. The water spread before reaching the town, and when it passed through the street it was not deep enough to sweep away any but a few small frame houses. Nater eight feet deep rushed down the guich toward Jef.

Two Accidents on One Hallroad. SUNBURY, Pa., June 24 .-- A freight wreck yes-

terday delayed traffic on the Shamokin Bailroad, and the passenger train left here at 0 o'clock this morning. when it reached a deep cut, about four niles from Sham-okin, it met a freight engine feturaling from yeaster-day's wreck, and a cullision occurred. William Mailek, the train despatcher, who was riding on the engine, Shultz, the Breman of the passenger engine, and a train-griding between the engine and baxgaye car, were killed. Engineer Unpilety was badly scaled.

Fares to the Convention. CHICAGO, Ill., June 24,-All but two of the

relivous leading into the city have agreed to carry per-sons attending the National Democratic Convention for one fare for the round try, sood troub dily 3 to 14. The two exceptions ore the Northwestern and the Milwankee and 81. Fail roads, which will charge one and one-diffi-and one and one-third fares from non-companing points.

As the liver is early disordered, more or less bilious distrate prevails at this season of the year. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills restore the liver to healthy action and remove all biliounces.—Ade.

-The Princess Louise is to execute the statue of Queen Victoria for the Liebfield Cathedral.

—The Mciningen Theatrical Company, sup-

posed to be next in excellence to that of the C Prancalse of Paris, propose visiting the United States.

The Pope has received with special dis-

tinction the Nun of Kenmere, who came to him to seek a benediction for an institution of her order which she has established at Nottingham, England. -Contrary to precedent and expectation the Cour has appointed no governor for his heir, but will himself act in that capacity. The hours which his father gave to reviewing regiments he gives to his boys'

-The Treasury has refused to ask the House of Commons to vote the one million seven hun-dred and fifty thousand follars demanded by the Duke of Mariborough for his sleven pictures, though Sir Fred orick Burton, director of the National Gallery, recom

nended their purchase. -Franz Hilman, who invented the polks, has just died at Frague at the age of 80. About forty years ago he was struck by the musical rhythm and dainty motion of a Bohemian country dance, and he forthwith composed the first polia that ever appeared in print, berrowing not only the tune but the step.

-The total tonnage of the merchant navy of the United Kingdom amounted to 7,198,601 tens in 1883, as against 6,908,600 tons in 1882, and 6,097,701 tons in 1875, an increase of 1,108,700 tens. In the sight years covered by these figures the tonnage of sailing vessels decreased to the amount of 678,800 tons (about

of addressing the ladies of their company as "My dear." One young actrees, on being thus addressed, felt much hurt at the what she naturally thought it was—liberty, but her ruffied feelings settled down when she noticed that all the other actresses were similarly addressed, and all feeling vanished when she heard the manager address an ancient property man as "My darling. -Two great engineering projects are about to be undertaken on the Continent. The Spanish and French Governments have agreed to authorise the cor

-Managers of theatres have a playful way

struction of two new railways, which will involve the cutting of two tunnels through the Pyrenees. The one will shorten the route between Paris and Madrid; while the other will give France speedier access to ports in the east of Spain, whence she could most expeditionally de-spatch relief to Algiers. -Mr. Gladstone, on the occasion of very great efforts, is provided with about a wineglassful of a sustaining decection, which he brings with him, but as a rule any such indulgences are unknown in the British Legislature. They manage things better in France. As

each orator ascends the restrum, a footman, in the livery of the Chambers, follows with a tumbler of the mixture the speaker particularly affects, obtained from a little buffet in the penumbra, to the right of the Presidential chair. -A pleasant little story is related by a correspondent of an English agricultural journal. A few evenings back a constable at East Retford observed aven worsi-out horses proceeding to the station from the direction of Doncaster. A cart accompanied them, in which were the carcasses of three dead horses. It was mentioned by a man who was with them that the whole lot were consigned to Hertford, where they were to be converted into mest pies for the London market

-In a voyage from Bio Janeiro to Bordeaux two French savants carefully investigated the quality of sea air. They found in all instances that over the open sea, af a distance from the vessel, the air was singularly free from the multitude of organisms which are found in land breezes. It is now believed by these and other investigators that none of the germs of an epidemic can cross an ocean with the wind, but that all low forms of life contained in it must soon reach the water and die. Bea voyages are now sometimes recom mended on this special ground.

-The other day, after dinner in Eaton square, London, much to the amazement of the neigh-borhood, a young nobleman, in full evening dress, rode for a bet a racer up his steps, into his hall, thence to his dining room, and out again. Those exploits used to be confined to the old Castle Squander, Sir Toby Eastrent, six-bottle, fifteen-paces era in Ireland. A gentleman there, styled Jerusalem Whaley, rode one of his coach porses up the grand staircase of his residence Stephen's Green, Dublin, and into the dinne where his guests were assembled.

-Some of the favorite dishes in Elizabeth's time were curious enough. Seegulls were eaten. There were pickled goose with cloves and ginger, soused turkey were picking glose with cloves and ginger, soused turkey boiled in white wine and vinegar and soaked for a month, and pear puddings, containing no pears, but made of cold fowl or turkey chopped up, with flour, cur-routs, and eggs, and then fashioned into the form of pears and baked. The stalks of tulips cooked like peas, omelettes of mallow stalks, hartshorn jelly, pipping preserved in jelly, apple syrup, and quince cheese were also among the delicates of the see. iso among the delicacies of the age.

-One of the most extraordinary instances Monarch of the Gien." Landseer painted it for the adornment of the House of Lorde; it was returned to him, with a civil note of thanks and a refusal to hang it on the walls of "the Upper House." A purchaser, how ever, came forward shortly after the illustrious anim. or of the picture for \$1,500. Early last May, at a sale of private collections by Mesers, Christie & Mani "The Monarch of the Glen" was put up for \$10,000, and, after an animated bidding, was knocked down to Mr. after an animated bidding Eaton, M. P., for \$30,000.

-English tourists in Paris are generally delighted with the cheapness of the wine, but their satis-faction would be a good deal tempered if they always knew its ingredients. The following is the recipe for vine for the Parisian market: " Pour into a cask a qua tity of water, to which add potato juice, barley jaice, taty as water, to which add potato juice, barley jaice, sugar, yeast, vinegar, cream of tartar, violet roots, elder blussoms, bleaching liquid, and glycerine. Vary the names of the wine according to the different proportions in which the ingredients are used." We certainly do not wonder that the Government is considering what fur-ther steps it can take to check the growing habit of making wine without the interference of the grape.

-Edward Atkinson says that he can imagine no greater improvement in the condition of the people employed in New England cotton miles than the construction of broad, low, well-lighted and well-ven-tilated one-story factories. He says that the latest five-story structures, of the most solid construction, cost on an average eighty cents per square foot of floor surfuc including the towers on an ordinary foundation. The two-story factory, with a high basement, well-lighted on the sides, the main floor being lighted vertically as well, can be to-day constructed above the foundation at sixty. Ave cents per square foot of floor surface. The foundation can be included, on hard pan or gravel, within seventy cents per square foot. Mr. Atkingon asserts the enty cents per square foot. Mr. Atkinson asserts that there are villages in which destructive conflar

-A strange incident in the history of the present House of Commons has never been brought to notice. There is no impropriety now, after four years have passed, in stating that Mr. Middleton, one of the have passed, in stating that Mr. Middeton, one of the members for Glasgow, became insane from the excite-ment of the election, and has been in a lunatic asylum ever since. No means have been discovered of pro-curing a vacancy in his seat, for the Speaker can only issue a warrant in cases where the medical advisors of the member declare him incurable, and medical me naturally shrink from making such a statement. They are trying to provide for such a contingency as this in the new Franchise bill. There was a case in 1838, during Lord Melbourne's administration, in which, on a very close fight, an insane member was taken out of a lunatic asylum, brought along the lobbles with a member on each side, threat through the turnstile, and made to record his vote. The next day attention was called to the matter, and the vote was disallowed.

The Ray Chaples Grabers has published. -The Rev. Charles Graham has published

the story of Charles Reade's conversion. With regard to theatres Mr. Graham writes: "Early in 1860 Mr. Reade asked my advice in relation to his connection with the theatre. My reply was that he had now found a new Master, from whom it was both his privilege and duty to seek guidance. Soon after he said to me, 'I have now cut off my right hand and cast it from me. I am done with the theatre.' But here it is only right to say that in the meshes of that evil not he allowed him say that in the meshes or that evil not he allowed him self to be again entangled. Of his sin in this entanglement my valued friend soon became convinced. Conflaed to his room by one of his severe bronchial attacks. I called on him, when immediately he said to me. 'I have backslidden from God; I have returned to the world. Is there no mercy for me?' I pointed him to the examples of Daniel and Peter." It is somewhat remarkable. markable, says the London Truth, that with these singu lar views as to the iniquity of all connection with the tres Mr. Reade should have, in his own epitaph, described himself as a dramatiat.

-One of the most singular figures in the House of Commons is Lord Henry Lennox, who was announced for some time in the society journals as affi-anced to Mrs. Highs Lord, and who has recently married another very wealthy widow. He has been known as the Spider from as far back as 1832, when he was pri-vate secretary to Dieraeli on his first assumption of office, and acted as his cup bearer, supplying him with draughts of port wine to sustain him in his memorable speech in defence of his first budget. The Spider com-bines the age of 62 with the vivacity, not to say the vanity. of 20. He recalls Mr. Dombey's noble relative, Cousin Peculus; he also recalls Land Vertropht, and makes a dis-tinct suggestion of Dundreary. His patent leather boots are the naticest in the House; his clothes are of the cut of the most accomplished masher; his hair, which is a lorely brown—what there is of .il—is parted down the middle: his manners have the repose becoming the De Veresand people of that class. In short, Lord licery is at all times and under all circumstances on interesting object and an instructive study, deserving the observation of American visitors to the House.